



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

brachyrhynchos Brehm, apparently thus far unchanged in the new island home into which it has been introduced by man.—OUTRAM BANGS, *Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, Mass.*

The Orange-crowned Warbler in Cambridge, Mass., in December.

— On Sunday, December 13, 1914, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I noticed a small bird flitting to and fro in a vine which grows on my neighbor's piazza railing about 30 yards from the room in which I was sitting. The actions of this bird at once attracted my attention. While they somewhat resembled a kinglet's, they were not so quick and restless, and were those of a warbler.

The bird was not shy and during the 10 minutes I observed it I got within 4 or 5 feet of it, and had ample opportunity to observe it carefully through field glasses. Its under parts were dull greenish yellow becoming a little darker on the breast, there was a whitish eye-ring and a very faint showing of dull greyish wing-bars. The head was about the same color as the back and tail, a greenish olive brown. It appeared to be feeding on seeds and berries that grow on the vines.

The bird was unquestionably an Orange-crowned Warbler, and its occurrence in December seems worthy of notice. So far as I know, while there have been a number of November records (W. Brewster's 'Birds of the Cambridge Region') and one for Jan. 1, 1875 (Dr. C. W. Townsend's 'Birds of Essex County') this is the first December record for Massachusetts.—HENRY M. SPELMAN, JR., *Cambridge, Mass.*

A Winter Record for the Palm Warbler on Long Island, N. Y.—

In the plains country south of Hicksville, on Dec. 13, 1914, the writers saw an example of *Dendroica palmarum palmarum* (Gmelin), and were enabled to examine it carefully through field glasses at a distance of only a few paces. The bird was first flushed from a pile of brushwood overgrown with brambles. Thence it flew into a cultivated field and skulked among growing cabbage heads, but after being stalked by us for a few minutes it returned to the thicket where we positively identified it.

Eaton's 'Birds of New York' (1914) quotes no winter record of the species in New York State, and Braislín's Long Island 'List' (1907) gives the latest autumn record of this subspecies as October 10 (and on this date I saw one at Forest Hills, L. I., 1914 — C. H. R.).—R. C. MURPHY, *Brooklyn Institute Museum*, and C. H. ROGERS, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

The Blackburnian and Bay-breasted Warblers at Martha's Vineyard, Mass.—These warblers are quite rare in eastern Massachusetts, therefore it may be well to record the following observations:

Chapman notes in his 'Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America': Blackburnian Warbler, "Cambridge, T. V., uncommon." Bay-breasted: "Cambridge, rather rare T. V."